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Georgetown College, Georgetown, Ky.  
Nebraska State Normal, Chadron, Neb.  
Oklahoma State University, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Baylor University, Waco, Texas  
Salem College, Salem, W. Va.  
Detroit University, Detroit, Mich.  
Illinois State Normal, Normal, Ill.  
Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill.  
Danville Normal College, Danville, Ky.  
Wiley College, Marshall, Texas  
Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio  
Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo.  
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
Bloomington High School, Bloomington, Ill.  
Stivers High School, Dayton, Ohio  
Xenia High School, Xenia, Ohio

Wheeling High School, Wheeling, W. Va.  
Cuyahoga Falls High School, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio  
Roosevelt High School, Dayton, Ohio  
Lincoln High School, Logansport, Ind.  
Charles City High School, Charles City, Iowa  
Emerson High School, Gary, Ind.  
Froebel High School, Gary, Ind.  
Fort Collins High School, Fort Collins, Colo.  
St. Xavier High School, Louisville, Ky.  
Troy High School, Troy, Ohio  
Central High School, Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Brackenridge High School, San Antonio, Texas  
Huntington High School, Huntington, W. Va.  
Cheyenne High School, Cheyenne, Wyo.  
Weatherford High School, Weatherford, Texas  
Washington High School, Massillon, Ohio  
Chilton High School, Chilton, Texas  
Greeley High School, Greeley, Colo.

Loveland High School, Loveland, Colo.  
Lovington High School, Lovington, Colo.  
Fort Lipton High School, Fort Lipton, Colo.  
Trinidad High School, Trinidad, Colo.  
Wichita High School, Wichita, Kansas  
Newton High School, Newton, Kansas  
Paris High School, Paris, Ill.  
Sapula High School, Sapula, Okla.  
Yuma County High School, Wray, Colo.  
South Park High School, Beaumont, Texas  
Withrop High School, Cincinnati, Ohio  
Decatur Catholic High School, Decatur, Ind.  
New Castle High School, New Castle, Ind.  
La Porte High School, La Porte, Ind.  
Plymouth High School, Plymouth, Ind.  
Crawfordsville High School, Crawfordsville, Ind.  
Logansport High School, Logansport, Ind.  
Linton High School, Linton, Ind.  
Cathedral High School, Indianapolis, Ind.  
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CHICAGO

goal? If not, how is the ball then put in play? *No second chance. Ball goes to defensive team at point where it crosses the side line.* (See Rule 13, Sec. 8.)

3. If on a free kick other than a kick-off the ball does not go ten yards and a member of the kicker's side falls on it, is his team entitled to another try for the goal? *Yes.*

4. If Team A kicks from behind the goal line and the ball is blocked in the field of play and rolls out of bounds between the goal line and the end line, what is it? *Safety.*

5. If Team A kicks from behind the goal line and the ball is blocked by the opponents behind the goal line and then rolls out of bounds between the goal line and the end line, what is it? *Safety.*

6. If a ball on the kick-off is blocked by a man on defense in such a manner as to cause it to go out of bounds, shall the ball be kicked off again whether on first or second attempt? *No. Ball goes to receiving team at point where it goes out of bounds.*

7. Rule 3, Section 2. What constitutes approval by the captain? *Any affirmative answer after being asked by referee for approval.*

8. Rule 13, Section 12. Where shall the ball be placed on the twenty yard line after safety? *Anywhere. Anywhere on 40 yard line on kick-off.*

9. Rule 17, Section 7, Paragraph 6. If a defensive player goes out of bounds is he ineligible to intercept a forward pass? *No. Applies only to passer's side.*

10. Rule 12, Section 2. Does this apply to defensive players? *No. Covered by rule—kicker's side only.*

11. Rule 12, Section 2. It is suggested that the field judge should be given authority to rule concurrently with the referee and linesman on this play. *Field judge shall have concurrent jurisdiction.*

12. The ball on an attempted goal from the field crosses the bar and is blown back on the field of play. Shall the referee declare a goal? *No.*

13. The Field Judge shall fire the pistol at the end of each period.

#### Rules Interpretations

14. Rule 3, Section 2. An incoming player shall be considered as having been actually substituted when he has reported to the referee or umpire and designated the player for whom he is being substituted and his captain has approved the substitution. It is further decided that the outgoing substitute fake play will be construed as unsportsmanlike and penalized as such.

15. Rule 4, Section 4. Any legal play may succeed the kick until the

ball has been duly and properly declared dead. That is, either side may play the ball.

16. Rule 6, Section 10 and 11. Blocking by an interferer so as to strike an opponent with the blocker's arms below the other's knees will be construed as tripping. When a man on defense, lying on the ground, catches a runner with one hand, this shall not be construed as tripping.

17. Rule 6, Section 16B. Attention is called to the fact that the position of the player of the kicker's own side is not specified nor need it be under the rule.

18. Rule 7, Section 1. Note that the loser of the toss has the choice of two options only if the winner of the toss elects the choice of goal. The wording of the rule is not exact for if the winner of the toss elects either the kick-off or to receive the kick-off obviously the loser of the toss has only the choice of goal left to him.

19. Rule 9, Section 5. It is believed impossible to lay down fixed rules regarding shift plays which will govern the judgment of either officials or coaches. It is suggested, however, that this rule be strictly interpreted by the officials.

20. Rule 13, Section 4. Neither guard when in position in the line may receive the ball in any manner from the snapper-back.

21. Rule 13, Section 6. The quarter-back may take his usual position behind the center so long as he does not attempt to draw the opponents off-side by movements of his hands or otherwise. Attention is called to the fact that the quarter-back must be one yard back in order to be eligible for a forward pass.

22. Rule 13, Section 9. The ball must be handled by a player and not by any official.

23. Rule 15, Section 5. With reference to the last sentence, the ball will not be considered to have been fumbled unless it touches the ground.

24. Rule 16, Section 3. On the forward pass each player must play the ball and not another man, must make a bonafide effort to secure or bat the ball and must have a reasonable expectancy of doing so.

25. Rule 16, Section 3A. Ineligible men on a screen pass may not make any degree of bodily contact after the pass has been made with a man who has an opportunity of catching a pass.

26. Rule 16, Section 3B. If a defensive man more than momentarily hangs onto or grasps an eligible man either on the line or back of it, this shall be considered defensive holding. This also applies to line men on punts.

27. Rule 21, Section 2. A defensive man who attempts to avoid colli-

sion with a kicker but inadvertently brushes him shall not be penalized for running into the kicker.

28. Rule 21, Section 5B. The forward passer will be given no more protection than that accorded any other offensive player.

29. Rule 21, Section 5C. Offensive men may not clip a defensive back who is more than two yards from the line of scrimmage.

30. Rule 22, Section 4. Substitutes may be permitted to warm up by running up and down in front of the players' bench without violating this rule.

It should be noted that these interpretations are not rules changes, but have been made in the interests of uniform officiating.

## Division of Labor

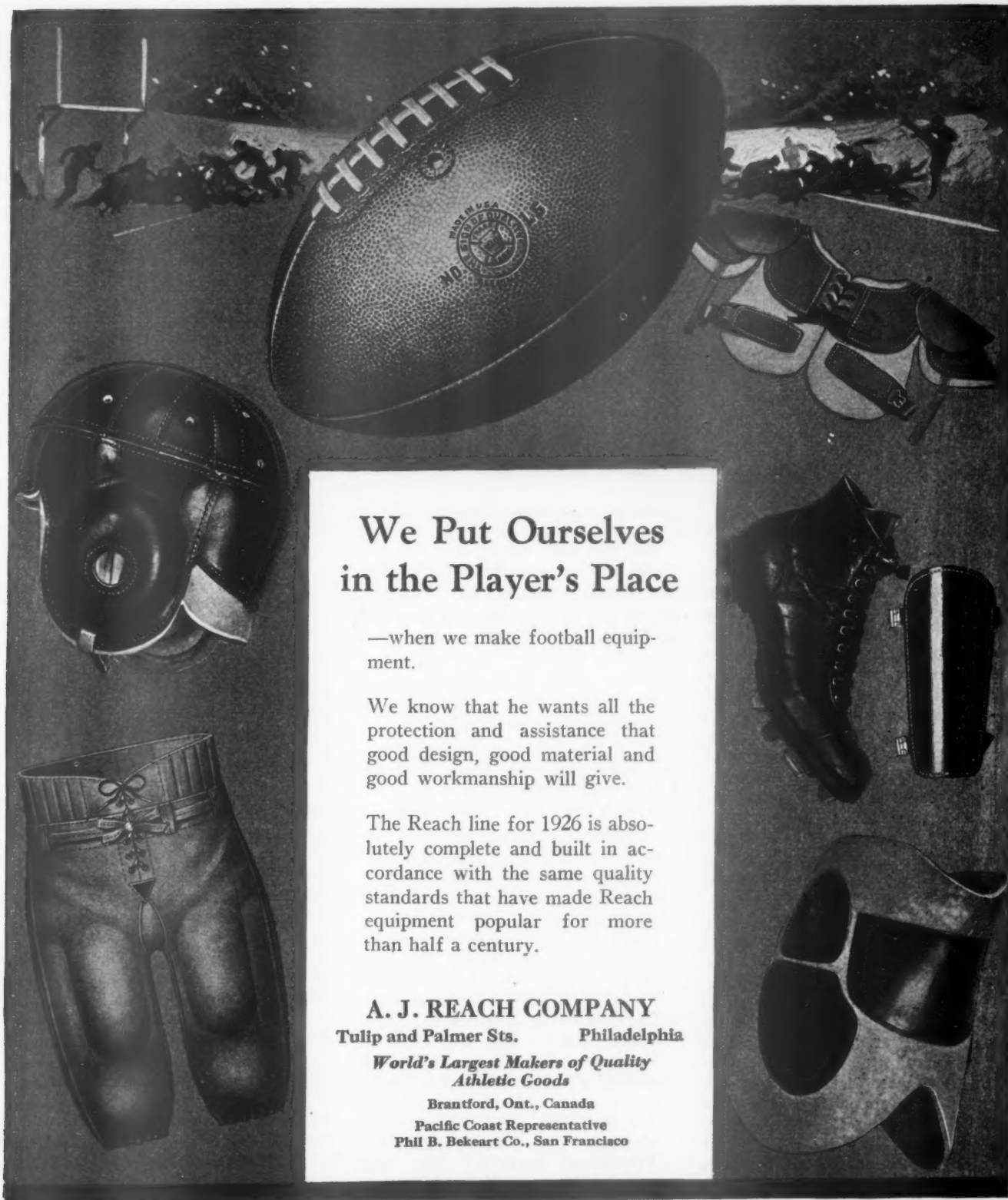
(Continued from page 14)

men learn more quickly to fill their assignments, and to be able to analyze and recognize certain things to do and not to do. A forward pass scrimmage is just a little bit different in that the defensive tackles and ends are told to rush in fast so that the forward passer on the offensive team will get used to forward passing under pressure. Try to make the forward pass scrimmage as much like game conditions as possible, without the roughness. This is fine work for developing timing and all the little fine points that go to make an ordinary play excellent because of finesse of execution.

### Slow Development

It will be noticed that I have not scrimmaged at all in the first two weeks, but I hold my first scrimmage on the Saturday of the second week, or, as was the case several years ago, I held my first game after two weeks of work without having had any previous scrimmage practice. I am a firm believer that the group work gives the same physical training as scrimmaging, though it lacks, of course, the values and benefits derived from team play. These things necessary for team play, of course, can be acquired through the whole team playing together. My reason for following this plan is that I believe that it is not wise to let men scrimmage before they are in pretty good shape physically. The coach who scrimmages his men the first week invariably has a lot of men knocked out, and these men lose from two to three weeks' practice at the most critical time of the year as a result. I say critical here because the team is made in the first six weeks, or it is not

(Continued on page 34)



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# Reach



## ATHLETIC GOODS



# The Status of State High School Athletic Associations

By H. L. McCullough

THE first article of this series, appearing in the September issue, contained a discussion of the Formation of State High School Associations in the various states. An analysis of the constitutions and regulations of the several associations was given, showing the similarities and differences of the organizations.—Editor's Note.

## (D) Athletic Commissioner.

The earliest reference to an office of this kind was in 1907. A committee had been appointed to revise the rules of the Wisconsin State Association and among the recommendations was a provision for such an office. "The 'arbitrator' was expected 'to decide all protests brought before him with reference to qualifications of contestants in the interscholastic meets.' Apparently the 'arbitrator' was discovered to be unnecessary, for the minutes of the annual meeting of 1908 do not refer to such an officer."

By the term "Athletic Commissioner" we mean the officer who has full charge of the clerical, financial, and executive work of the association. This term should not be confused with that of permanent secretary-treasurer, who serves until removed for cause and who handles the clerical and financial work of the organization. Some of the associations have grown so large that the board members scarcely find time to do the work required of them; again, disputes would arise which required a quick decision and the method of applying to the district board for a settlement meant as many different interpretations as there were districts; or if the state body were appealed to, the time consumed in getting the members together or in mailing the decision of each member was such that the purpose of the rules was largely nullified. In a preceding paragraph it was pointed out that some of the states had centralized this executive authority in the person of the president of the board or chairman of the committee. In Utah, the "eligibility arbitrator shall have the power to determine the eligibility of any and all contestants under the rules of the Association. He shall keep a detailed account of the competition and scholastic record and issue registration cards to all contestants."

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*H. L. McCullough of the Sandusky Public Schools has prepared a thesis on "The Status of State High School Athletic Associations" which will appear serially in the Journal. This article represents a great amount of work and should prove of value to all who are interested in the problem of the administration of high school athletics.*

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We find that there are only four states having an office of this kind. In Indiana, Arthur L. Trester is known as the Permanent Secretary; in Wisconsin, P. F. Neverman is the Executive Secretary; in Illinois, C. W. Whitten is the State Manager; and in Ohio, H. R. Townsend has the title of Athletic Commissioner.

We wrote letters to three of these men, Ohio excepted, asking them what duties they performed and what their powers were. Mr. Trester replied:

"The constitution of the I. H. S. A. A. does not give the Permanent Secretary much, if any, authority. Such authority as he now has and has had through the years has been granted him by general consent rather than by rule or regulation. It so happens that I have been connected with the I. H. S. A. A. since 1911 as a board member first and since as Permanent Secretary. The board members hold office for three years only and are not eligible for reelection until one year has elapsed. This scheme makes the Permanent Secretary the only one that knows policies and interpretations through the years. Accordingly his opinions and prestige grow in respect according as he merits. If it had happened that the Permanent Secretary had been subject to change frequently I do not know what would have happened. Neither do I know what would happen now if a sudden change were made.

"If I were writing a constitution to embody the things desired I would give the Permanent Sec-

retary some authority other than that he might win or lose by his work. However, I do not ask for more authority as things are in our association. I have every desire to use only such authority as is freely given me by my work." The letter of Mr. Neverman:

" . . . Section 25 of the W. I. A. A. Rules contains all that is given about the office of Secretary. . . . We are now working under Section 24 on an outline of the duties and responsibilities of the Secretary. . . . The Secretary is elected by the Board of Control. . . . The Secretary has sole charge of the basketball tournaments—meets of all kinds, etc. Protests are filed with him and he makes his decision subject to the approval of the Board. This is one point on which we are now working for the permanent regulation. I believe it is the weak point."

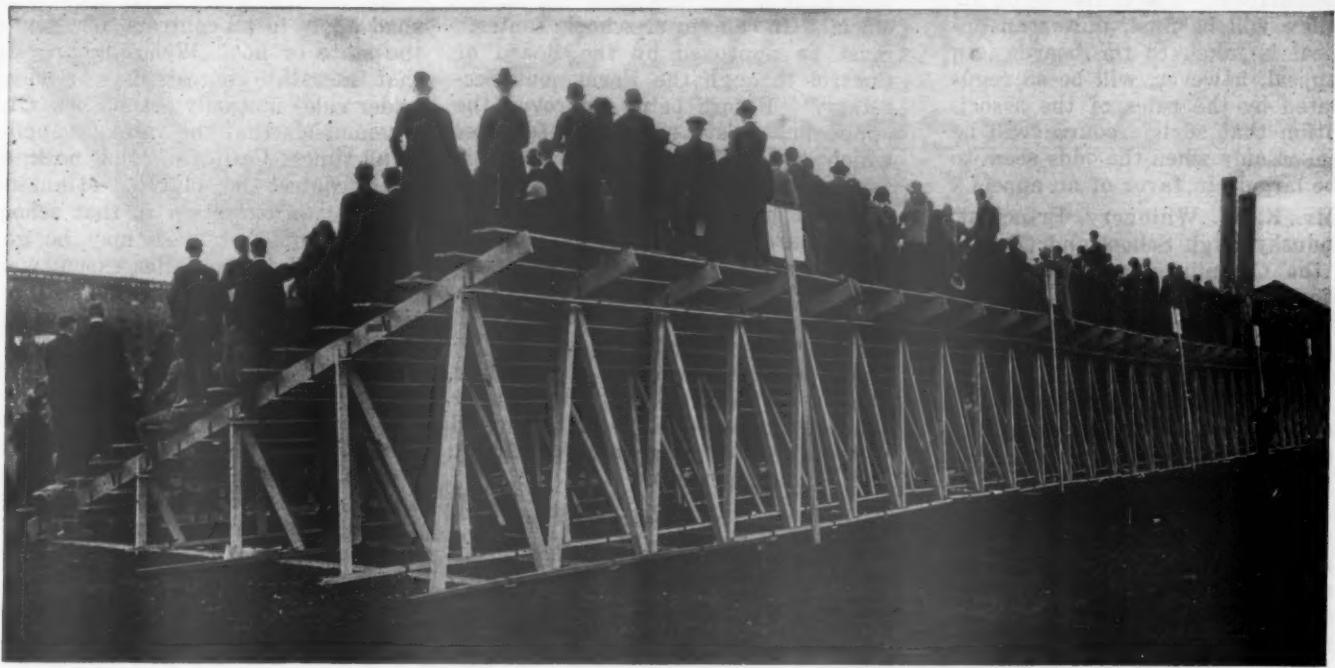
Mr. Whitton, of Illinois, writes:

"Our constitution places full administrative authority in the hands of the Board of Control. . . . Under these grants of authority the Board assumes authority to employ a full time manager to attend to the executive work of the Association. . . . There are some reasons why this is better than to have the manager and his duties specified in the constitution and by-laws. The situation is comparable to the case of a bank where the directors are made responsible by law for the conduct of affairs but they employ and fix the salaries of the executives who are to do the work of the organization. As manager I am responsible directly to our Board of Control, who 'keep on my trail' and see that the work is done."

Mr. Townsend was elected Athletic Commissioner of Ohio, January 18, 1925, for a term of three years, at an annual salary of \$5,000. His powers and duties are outlined in a clipping from the Columbus Evening Dispatch, dated January 19, 1925:

"His duties will be to execute the policies of the state board of control in accordance with the





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This advertisement is addressed to the coach or athletic director who is forced to take time from his team or other work and spend it on the problem of providing seats for the big game.

There is no doubt that Americans like to take their athletics sitting down. Stamping around in the mud or on the frozen ground at a football game is not the form of entertainment best calculated to bring the crowd again to your games.

It is easy in these days of big stadiums and paved roads for them to get to some other town for some other game.

### For that big game—Send the Coupon

You can end all your worries on this score very quickly. Circle A Bleachers, Portable, Sectional and Safe, end them in a way that does not require the permanent expenditure of large sums of money, but does quickly pro-

vide safe, comfortable seats for your crowds.

Circle A Bleachers are strong enough to hold four times the number of people that they seat. They will safely hold that crowd whether it is sitting, standing or jumping up and down.

Circle A Bleachers are not Circus Seats. They are especially built for athletic use by a leading manufacturer specializing in school requirements.

They are endorsed by hundreds of schools and colleges that have used them for many purposes.

You can have them for the big game this Fall. Send the coupon today. We will send you all needed information.

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constitution and by-laws of the association. The decisions of his office will be final, unless an appeal is taken to the board. An appeal, however, will be so regulated by the rules of the association that such a course will be taken only when the odds seem to be largely in favor of an appeal."

Mr. K. W. Whinnery, Principal of Sandusky High School and Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Ohio Association of Secondary Principals, for the purpose of revising the constitution, outlines the duties of the Commissioner as follows:

"(a) Shall interpret the rules of the Association and see that they are enforced. (b) Shall furnish to the members of the Association printed matter as follows: copies of the constitution and rules, forms for contracts, etc. . . . (c) Shall decide all controversies. (d) His actions may be reviewed by the State Board. (e) Protests against the eligibility of a player must be accompanied by a deposit of ten dollars, which will be returned if the protest is sustained. (f) Appeals may be made to the Board over the Commissioner. His action will hold in the meantime. (g) The Commissioner shall have charge of all finances. He will send a monthly financial statement to each member of the State Board. (h) He shall arrange for all basketball tournaments and field meets. Board members will be responsible for carrying out this work in their respective districts. (i) The President of the State Board shall countersign all checks. All accounts will be paid by check. (j) He shall submit an annual budget for the approval of the State Board."

(E) Provisions for Contests.

(a) Officials.

Indiana is the only state that makes systematic provision for the super-

vision of officials. Section 14 of the constitution provides that "all major officials in all inter-school contests must be approved by the Board of Control through the Permanent Secretary." Before being approved the applicant must submit references which testify to the quality of his work in that particular sport. After approval he is required to carry a "work card" which provides for data on each contest in which he officiates. This card is called in at frequent intervals and enables the Secretary to check up on the official's work. An approved official remains approved as long as his work is good. This scheme is easily understood after a careful perusal of the forms in Appendix C.

(b) Miscellaneous.

Breach of Contract, Etc.

The provisions for breach of contract, forfeiture, and protests, may be summed up in the two articles taken from the constitution of South Dakota:

"If the charges are made in writing against any school for the violation of the rules of the Association, the Board of Control shall consider such charges, after giving due notice of the place and time to the school so charged, and may suspend the offending school for a period not exceeding one year." (7, p. 7.)

"No school shall fail to meet a regularly scheduled game without securing, at least one week in advance, permission from the Board of Control, to cancel the contract. . . . Any school failing to meet a game without this permission shall be barred from school competition in inter-school series . . . for one year. Provided, however, that the two schools concerned may mutually cancel a game." (7, p. 12.)

Some states specify a small sum of money ranging from ten to twenty-five dollars, as a forfeit.

Sixteen constitutions<sup>4</sup> state definitely that the rules of the association shall apply to all contests, whether in the state or not. Wyoming provides that interstate contests may be played under rules mutually acceptable. Ohio recommends that the rules be applied at all times; California, that no interstate contest be played. Minnesota provides an exception in that schools in cities of first class may be governed by their own rules except when playing outside teams.

Competition With Non-Members

Eleven states<sup>5</sup> prohibit members from playing with non-members; seven states<sup>6</sup> permit such competition, provided permission is obtained from the board. Kentucky, Louisiana, and Pennsylvania rule that contests with non-members may be played provided that the rules of the opponents are as strict and that eligibility has been certified. Non-members is interpreted to mean those schools eligible to membership. In New Mexico, private and parochial schools are not permitted to join. In all states suspended members cannot be competed with.

Post-Season Games

Oklahoma and Washington prohibit post-season games. In Arizona, Arkansas, and Florida they may be held with permission. Indiana rules that no basketball games shall be played after the state tourney. A few of the others make recommendations along this line but the majority evidently favor them.

Pre-Season Practice

There are only a few rules relating to pre-season practice. In West Virginia there is no practice before September 1st; Nebraska provides that

<sup>4</sup> Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin.

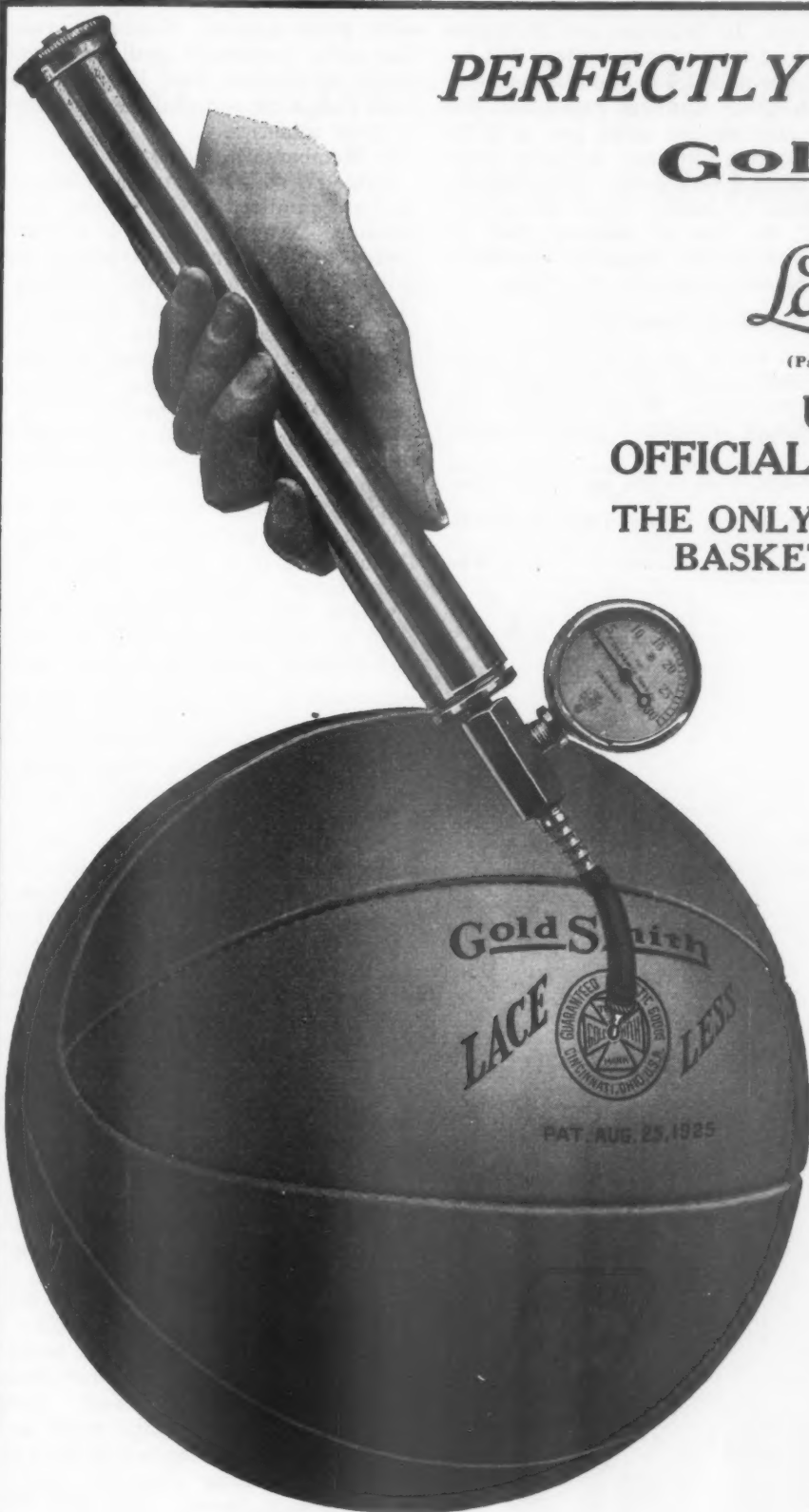
<sup>5</sup> Arizona, Florida, Kansas, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, West Virginia.

<sup>6</sup> Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Iowa, Oregon, Ohio, Wisconsin.

TABLE III. TYPES OF SCHOOLS ADMITTED TO STATE HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATIONS

Any High School	Public Schools	Schools on Univ. List	Public High Schools	Sr. and Jr. Public High Schools	All Secondary Schools	High Schools Recognized by State
Arizona Arkansas Alabama California Florida Maine New Mexico Utah Washington	Delaware Mississippi Texas (white school)	Colorado Nebraska	Idaho Indiana Iowa Michigan Minnesota North Dakota New York Oklahoma South Dakota Wisconsin West Virginia	Pennsylvania	Massachusetts Oregon South Carolina Wyoming	Georgia Illinois Kansas* Kentucky Louisiana Montana New Jersey North Carolina Ohio Virginia

\* Preparatory schools with permission of the Board.



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OFFICIAL BASKET BALL  
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Rubber Valve Bladder**

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A valve without metal or metal caps. Inflated in a jiffy to any desired air pressure without unlacing or relacing; merely insert inflating stem into valve. Attach pump to stem and inflate to desired air pressure. Can also be easily deflated.

*A Basket Ball*

That is Really Laceless

Inflated in a Jiffy

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Without "Wobble" in Flight

Bounces True in Dribbling

Without Dead Spots Due to Metal  
Valves or Metal Valve Caps.

Can be Inflated to Any Desired Air  
Pressure

Without A Lining, Greater Resiliency

Made of Tempered Hide from which  
All Stretch is Removed by our  
Special Process

Official in Size, Shape and Weight

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We award handsome Trophies for conference or league adoptions of Goldsmith No. X9 Laceless Basket Ball and No. X5 Stemless Football. Send us the name of your college or school, the names of the teams in your conference and the time when the ball will be adopted and we will forward you contract blanks with full information.

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**CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.**



there shall be no organized practice before June 5th and September 1st; in Minnesota, "pre-season training is considered unethical and is therefore prohibited." Michigan does not permit practice before Labor Day; Massachusetts recommends that it be restricted until school opens.

### The Coach

In twelve states<sup>7</sup> the coach must be a legally qualified teacher. In West Virginia he may have an assistant who receives no pay. Kentucky and Oklahoma provide that he must be a regular faculty member or directly responsible to the principal. New

<sup>7</sup> Arizona, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Mississippi, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and West Virginia.

York recommends regular faculty members. In Delaware and Michigan the school may engage a coach but he shall have no voice in the management of athletics. Indiana rules that no coach may receive extra pay or gifts from outside sources. Arkansas provides that a coach who plays ineligible shall be barred from the association. In Ohio all coaches shall be employed by the board of education and the salary paid by that body.

### Girls' Competition

Seven states<sup>8</sup> provide that all girls' basketball games shall be played under girls' rules. West Virginia and Mississippi prohibit girls' tourna-

<sup>8</sup> Indiana, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and West Virginia.

ments. Illinois prohibits inter-scholastic girls' games. Kentucky rules that girls' basketball shall be played under boys' rules. West Virginia provides that a woman shall be in charge of girls' athletics.

### (F) Membership and Dues.

Table III shows the types of schools that are admitted to the various associations. "Any High School" is interpreted as including both public and private high schools. "Public Schools" means public high and elementary schools. "Schools on the University List" refers to Colorado and Nebraska Universities respectively. We have assumed that "High School" and "Secondary School" as used in the constitutions mean the usual four-year school.

Table IV shows the states and the annual dues per school. Colorado, Illinois, and New Mexico reserve the right to levy assessments. Virginia provides that any remaining money shall be divided among the members and credited toward next year's dues.

### SECTION 3. ELIGIBILITY RULES

In our discussion of these rules we are using the term "High School" as including the 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th grades.

#### (a) Age and Attendance.

Twenty-six states<sup>9</sup> rule a pupil ineligible upon becoming twenty-one years of age. In Washington, if a pupil becomes twenty-one during the quarter, he may be permitted to finish that quarter. Colorado, New Mexico, Mississippi and Oregon provide that he must be under twenty-one at the opening of school; North Carolina and Utah, by September first; Michigan, by Labor Day or February first; New York, before the opening game.

Georgia, Massachusetts, Ohio and Wisconsin place the limit at twenty years. Ohio provides that he may finish the semester if becoming twenty years of age during the semester. In New Jersey the age restriction does not apply to preparatory schools.

The period for enrollment ranges from within ten days to four weeks after the opening of school. Some states specify that a pupil must have enrolled a certain number of days before the opening contest; namely, Pennsylvania, twenty days, and New Jersey, South Carolina and Texas, thirty days. North Carolina, New York and Oklahoma provide that he must have attended before the opening game 60 per cent, 80 per cent and 90 per cent, respectively. In Maine, in order to participate in football, he

<sup>9</sup> Arkansas, Arizona, California, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Montana, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Virginia, Wyoming, West Virginia.

TABLE IV.—LIST OF 40 STATES AND ANNUAL DUES PER SCHOOL

State	Dues	Range	Initial Fee
Washington .....	\$1.00		
Indiana .....	1.50		
Alabama .....	2.00		
Arkansas .....	2.00		
Illinois .....	2.00		
Iowa .....	2.00		
Kansas .....	2.00		
Massachusetts .....	2.00		
Maine .....	2.00		
Michigan .....	2.00		
Minnesota .....	2.00		
Oregon .....	2.00 2nd grade high		
Pennsylvania .....	2.00		
Wyoming .....	2.00		
Arizona .....	2.50		
Idaho .....	2.50		
Montana .....	2.50		
Kentucky .....	3.00		
Mississippi .....	3.00		
North Dakota .....	3.00		
New Mexico .....	3.00		
Delaware .....	4.00 2nd grade high		
Colorado .....	5.00		
Florida .....	5.00		\$5.00
Georgia .....	5.00		
Louisiana .....	5.00		
Nebraska .....	5.00		
New Jersey .....	5.00		
Oklahoma .....	5.00		
Oregon .....	5.00 1st grade high		
Texas .....	5.00 "class B" high		
Wisconsin .....	5.00		
West Virginia .....	5.00		
Delaware .....	6.00 1st grade high		
Texas .....	6.00 class "A" high		
South Carolina .....	10.00		
Utah .....	10.00**		5.00
Virginia .....	10.00 per section		
North Carolina .....	levy by Execut. Com.	\$10 maximum	
California .....	100. per section		
New York .....	2.00 under 100 pupils		
New York .....	4.00 (100-300) pupils		
New York .....	6.00 (300-500) pupils		
New York .....	10.00 (over 300) pupils		
Ohio .....	two cents per boy	3.50-15.00	1.00
South Dakota .....	five cents per pupil	3.00-25.00	3.00

\*Less than 120 enrollment. Otherwise class "A."

\*\*Fifteen cents per contestant in addition.

## "No Basketball Player is any better than his feet"

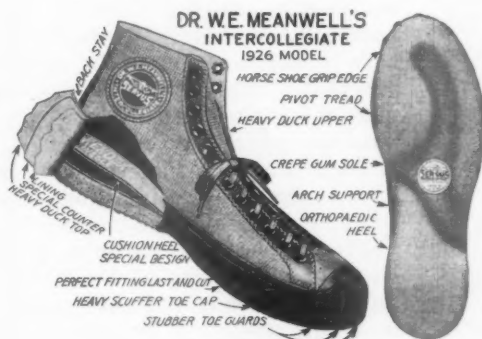
Every coach knows this axiom. A player with "pounded" heels on the eve of a big game is about as hopeless as a race horse with a broken leg.

Dr. W. E. Meanwell knew this. For years he studied the footwork of his players and found them handicapped by ill-fitting, poorly designed shoes.

Out of his experience he designed a specially cushioned shoe—a shoe to really fit, to protect his players' feet and stand the gaff of championship play.

The Intercollegiate, it's called. It offers seven unique advantages:

1. **Quick Pivoting**—The sole has been built up just under the joint at the base of the big toe. This Pivot Tread makes it easy to pivot quickly on these soles that grip the floor.
2. **Cushion Protection**—A sponge rubber cushioned heel seat is secured under the non-heat in-sole. It prevents jarring, blisters, bruises and "pounded" heels.



See your dealer for school prices on quantity purchases. Also send for Dr. W. E. Meanwell's booklet "The Making of an Athlete." This contains valuable information on modern training methods. A copy will be sent you free and if you want extra copies for distributing to your students these will be furnished gratis also.

Special Prices for Team  
Equipment at Your  
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3. **Arch Support**—The special design of the elongated orthopaedic heel protects and supports the arch at its weakest point.
4. **Stubber Toe Guards**—(Pat. applied for). Six layers of rubber and fabric to protect players who drag their toes when shooting.
5. **Light Weight**—The whole shoe is light in weight, but strong enough to withstand hard practice and gruelling contests.
6. **Perfect Fit**—The forepart of the shoe allows expansion of the foot. The narrow heel fits snugly. The

arch support puts the weight of the body where it should be—on the heel and ball of the foot—not on the toes.

7. **Long Wear**—The whole shoe has a double foxing reinforcement and the best quality army duck is used in the uppers.

While the Intercollegiate was designed primarily for basketball, it is also ideal for gym work as well as for any sport where agile foot work is an essential to good play.

Ask any Servus dealer to show it to you or inquire direct.

Prices: Men's (6-12) \$5.00  
Boys' (2½-6) \$4.50



DR. W. E. MEANWELL

# SERVUS

## SPORT SHOES



must enroll within three weeks after the opening of school; for basketball, during the week after Christmas; for track, by March 1st. In Minnesota and Washington, by October 15th, December 1st and March 1st for the respective sports.

Massachusetts provides that he must have attended a secondary school three months previous to the contest and if he severs connections and returns later, he is not eligible for three months; in Texas, he must have attended one-half of the school year when last in school; Pennsylvania, one-tenth of the preceding semester. In Arkansas, if a pupil leaves school within thirty days after the close of the season, he shall become ineligible for the remaining year and the year following. In Georgia, no student, who, having participated and having been in attendance less than six months of the year, is eligible until he shall have been in attendance six months. The rules relating to "previous attendance" do not apply to entering freshmen.

California, Illinois, Iowa, Montana, Ohio and Wisconsin declare a pupil ineligible after eight semesters' attendance. In Montana, the principal must furnish the secretary by May 1st, a list of all athletes who have attended eight semesters. In Illinois, the eighth semester must follow immediately after the seventh. A semester's attendance is construed as ten days attendance in Illinois, four weeks in Iowa, twenty days in Montana, three weeks in Ohio, two months in Wisconsin, and ten weeks in California. Participation in any one contest equals a semester's attendance. Michigan declares a pupil ineligible after nine semesters' attendance and Kentucky, after ten semesters'.

#### (b) Participation.

Thirty-six states<sup>10</sup> rule a pupil ineligible after four years' participation in any one sport as a high school student. Arkansas permits five years participation. North Carolina provides that he cannot participate in more than four championships. Massachusetts sets no limit provided he is eligible in other respects. Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Utah, Wisconsin and Wyoming do not permit the playing on high school teams of pupils below the ninth grade; Michigan allows it if the enrollment is under 175. In Idaho and Iowa they are eligible if they are under fifteen years of age; in South Dakota if they are

under sixteen years and the enrollment is under seventy-five. Kentucky, Idaho, Michigan and Minnesota do not count the playing of elementary pupils as high school participation, while Louisiana, New York, Nebraska, North Carolina and Texas rule it shall be included in the four years.

Few states permit a postgraduate to participate. Colorado, Louisiana, Montana, Michigan and West Virginia rule that the completion of sixteen credits makes a pupil ineligible. New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Washington provide that a pupil who graduates in February may play the following semester if he is eligible in other respects. In New York, a graduate who has not reached his nineteenth birthday on or before the opening game of the season may compete that season if eligible in other respects.

Arkansas provides that no more than fifteen players of the same school be allowed to compete in a football game, seven in boys' basketball and nine in girls'. The object of this rule is to give the visitors an equal chance. This provision may be suspended by mutual agreement.

#### (c) Amateur Provisions.

TABLE V. A LIST OF THE DIFFERENT ITEMS RELATING TO LOSS OF AMATEUR STANDING AND THE FREQUENCY OF THOSE ITEMS

Frequency	Items
21.....	1. Assumed name.
20.....	2. Receiving money or board for playing.
17.....	3. Using knowledge for gain (coaching, officiating).
15.....	4. Competing with professionals.
5.....	5. Competing for prizes (cash or merchandise).
3.....	6. Selling of prizes.
1.....	7. Receiving expenses for playing on a team in another town.
1.....	8. Issuing a challenge to compete for money.
1.....	9. Playing on an outside team where admission is charged.
1.....	10. Receiving consideration for connecting himself with any athletic organization.
1.....	11. Betting on a competition.

Item 4 means playing on a team, any member of which is a paid player; neither may a player enter a competition which is open to amateurs and professionals. Item 2 refers to any inducement from any source offered to an athlete to attend a particular

school. Playground supervision is not included in item 3. Item 6 refers to the selling of merchandise or of a trophy that has been won. Item 9 does not include Y. M. C. A., Boy Scout or church teams.

The penalty for loss of amateur standing varies. Most of the constitutions merely state that the pupil is ineligible; some declare him eligible after one season has lapsed in that particular sport; Wisconsin declares him ineligible for all time if he is found guilty of items 2, 3, 5 and 9. Colorado permits pupils to play summer baseball for money.

#### (d) Scholarship.

Thirty-four states<sup>11</sup> provide that a student must be doing passing work for the current term in fifteen semester hours. The same requirement holds for the preceding semester. Colorado and Michigan place the minimum at fourteen hours; Massachusetts, at twelve. In New York, a pupil must take subjects amounting to fourteen Regents' counts not less than nine of which must be new work. A Regents' count is the same as a semester hour and is given in subjects that have been placed on the certified list by the Board of Regents. These subjects are largely academic. The pupil must also maintain a grade of scholarship satisfactory to the school authorities and have passed nine counts the preceding semester. New Jersey likewise permits the school authorities to determine the scholarship requirement. In Wisconsin and Florida, the pupil must have an average passing grade in four subjects and may have one below. In California, he must be doing passing work in nine units of University of California credits and have passed six units the preceding semester. North Carolina provides that he must pass the majority of subjects for the current and preceding term.

California, Idaho, Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, Vermont, Wisconsin, West Virginia and Washington interpret the "preceding semester" as the "immediately preceding semester," and we assume that the other states interpret it as the semester when last in attendance. Of the former group, California, Idaho, Michigan, Vermont and West Virginia allow for absence beyond control. Some other states<sup>12</sup> have a similar provision. In eleven states<sup>13</sup> an athlete who has failed is

<sup>10</sup> Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

<sup>12</sup> Arizona, Illinois, Maine, Mississippi, Ohio, Oregon, South Dakota, Wyoming.

<sup>13</sup> Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington, West Virginia.

<sup>11</sup> Arizona, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wyoming.



# Newest Basket Ball Equipment



No. K 165



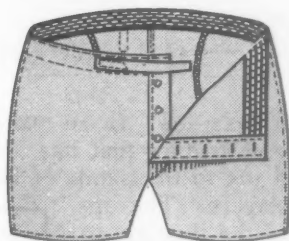
No. K 150  
Worsted Shirt with  
LETTERS KNIT IN



No. K 154 V



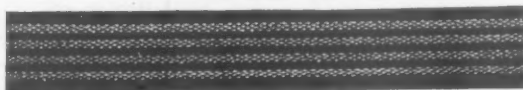
without SNUGTEX  
in Waist Band



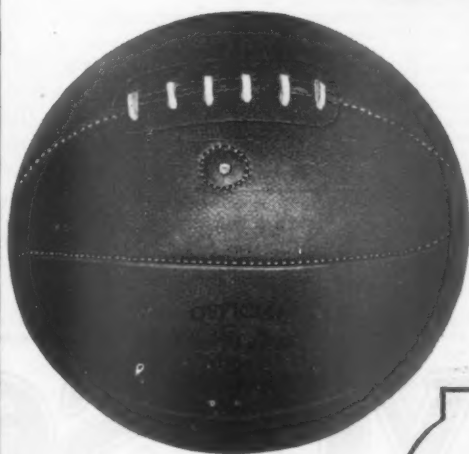
Showing Basket Ball Pants  
with SNUGTEX in  
Waist Band



with SNUGTEX  
in Waist Band



SNUGTEX  
Keeps Shirt Smooth  
and Pants Snug



No. 072 LV  
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Basket Ball Laced



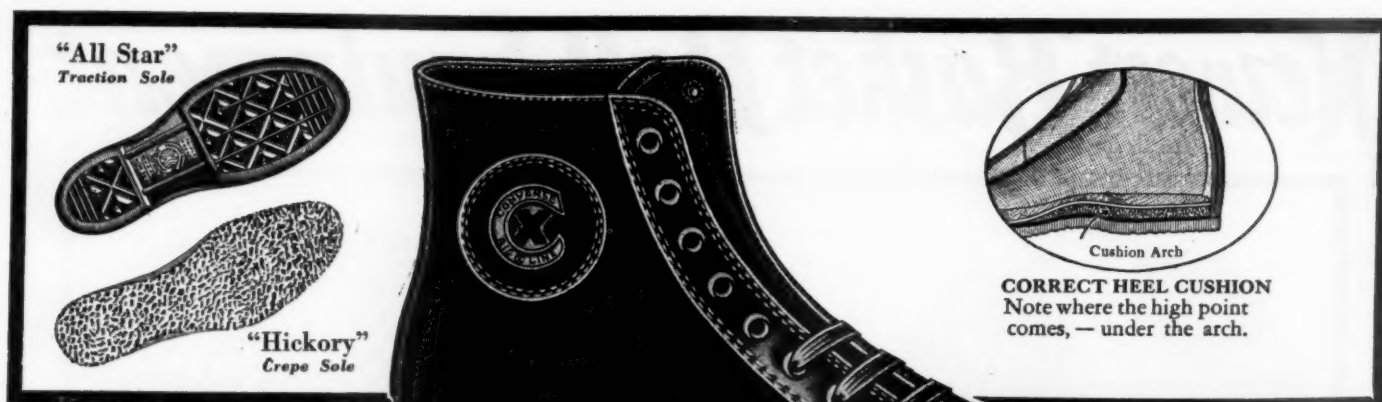
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Basket Ball with  
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The "peg-top" is an exclusive Converse feature that has brought untold joy to thousands of basketball players. The uppers of the shoe are so designed in the back that the pull of the lacing is about one inch below the top and the edge cannot chafe or cut into the Achilles tendon.

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- 4—Light Weight—Correctly placed, re-enforcements eliminate all extra weight.
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permitted to make up work during the summer in those subjects in which he is deficient. Seven states<sup>14</sup> rule that the report at the end of the semester is final as far as eligibility is concerned.

(e) Certificate of Eligibility.

All the states with the exception of Maine, Mississippi, New York and South Carolina make provision for the exchange of eligibility lists between principals. The time set for this exchange ranges from two to ten days before the contest. Massachusetts provides that the list be sent only if requested.

Some of the states<sup>15</sup> require definite data on these lists. These data include date of birth, date of enrollment, subjects carried, number of semester credits earned the previous semester, credits earned to date, years of participation, average grade in each subject, and passing mark of the school. After each game, in Louisiana and New Mexico, the principals shall exchange lists of players used.

(f) Outside Competition.

Thirteen states<sup>16</sup> prohibit a pupil from playing on a similar team during the season. Similar team means an amateur team of the same sport and not connected with the school. Kansas, Illinois, New Mexico and Pennsylvania permit him to do so provided the principal consents. Minnesota allows it if the game is a practice one and no admission is charged.

(g) Residence and Migration.

Eleven states<sup>17</sup> provide that a pupil who transfers from one school to another is ineligible until after one year's attendance unless the parents take up residence in the new district; six states<sup>18</sup> rule one semester's attendance sufficient. Kansas places the time limit at ten weeks; New York, two weeks. Massachusetts requires attendance for three consecutive months. Two states, Florida and Mississippi, rule that the parents must be residents. Indiana and Minnesota have a provision which prevents a student from migrating to another school in the same district unless the parents move. This rule is applicable to cities having more than one high school. In New York, if parents change residence, a pupil is not eligible until two weeks after enrollment. Oklahoma provides that a graduate of the eighth grade is eligible in that district re-

<sup>14</sup> Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

<sup>15</sup> Indiana, Louisiana, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Wisconsin.

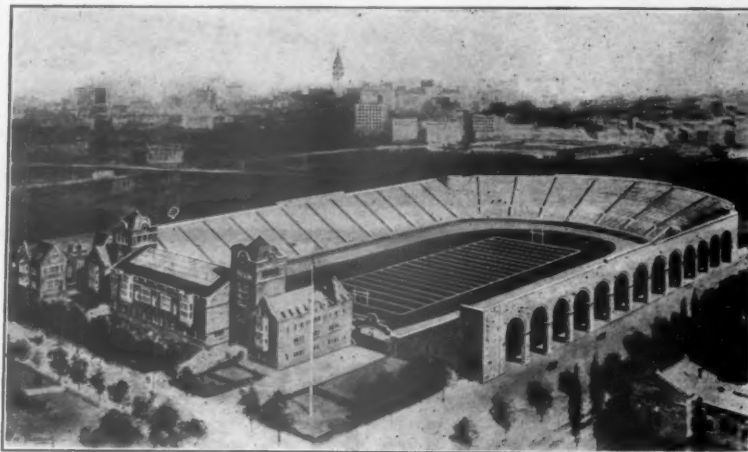
<sup>16</sup> Arizona, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Montana, North Dakota, New York, Oklahoma, Ohio, Oregon, Iowa, West Virginia, Wisconsin.

<sup>17</sup> Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Washington, West Virginia.

<sup>18</sup> Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, South Dakota.

## Howard Ehmke Covers Insure Fair Football Competition

No team can do its best or compete on fair terms when the ground beneath its feet is slippery and uncertain as the result of rain storms, or the first light snows of Fall.



The New Stadium of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia. Franklin Field is protected against rainstorms, mud, slush and snow by a Howard Ehmke Athletic Field Cover.

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An Ehmke Cover will be used to protect Soldiers' Field, Chicago, for the Army-Navy contest this Fall. Franklin Field, Philadelphia, recently purchased one. Leading major league baseball fields own Ehmke Covers. Every important playing field should enjoy similar weather protection.

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The Ehmke Cover can be laid in 10 to 12 minutes. Being made in sections, the same cover can be used on baseball and football fields, track and tennis courts. Manufactured in three fabrics: Waterproof canvas, Dupont Rubberized canvas and Goodyear Rubber.

### Special Rental Proposition

*We will rent an Ehmke Cover and allow you to apply part of the rental toward its purchase if so desired, or you may buy one on convenient terms. Write us today for complete specifications, prices and fabric samples.*

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ardless of parents' residence. South Carolina rules that a pupil from an outside district must attend one year before becoming eligible and if he transfers from the same district he is ineligible during that season. In Texas, a pupil is ineligible if he remains in the district from which his parents have moved.

In the preceding paragraph the word "district" has been interpreted as "high school district." The foregoing provisions do not apply to graduates of a one, two or three year high school.

#### (h) Local Control.

Eleven states<sup>19</sup> rule a pupil ineligible if he is under discipline or if his character would reflect discredit upon the school he represents. Massachusetts has a provision which makes a pupil ineligible for one year if he is ruled out of a game twice in the same season for unsportsmanlike conduct. A few states provide that the local board of education may pass rules not inconsistent with the constitution. Ohio recommends that the local board adopt the eligibility rules.

#### (i) Eligibility List to the State Secretary.

Eighteen states<sup>20</sup> require that each school shall forward an annual list of all contestants to the sectional or state secretary. The time for filing is usually January or June. This list includes such data as: name, date of birth, original enrollment, semesters in school, years in athletics, branches of athletics participated in, scholarship record and class standing. In Kentucky and New Mexico, this provision is not mandatory. However, the executive officer may require it.

#### (j) Physician's Certificate and Parents' Consent.

Indiana, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, South Carolina and Wisconsin require the filing of a physician's certificate and the parents' consent at least once a year. Kansas, Illinois, Massachusetts, New Mexico and Ohio recommend it. Minnesota and Iowa require the physician's certificate only.

#### (k) Awards.

Kansas, Illinois, Michigan, Montana, Ohio and West Virginia do not permit the acceptance of awards of more than one dollar intrinsic value. Iowa, Oregon and Washington rule that he shall not accept a sweater or article of intrinsic value. In Nebraska, he shall not receive anything other than

(Continued on page 41)

<sup>19</sup> Colorado, Ohio, Oklahoma, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin.

<sup>20</sup> Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, West Virginia.

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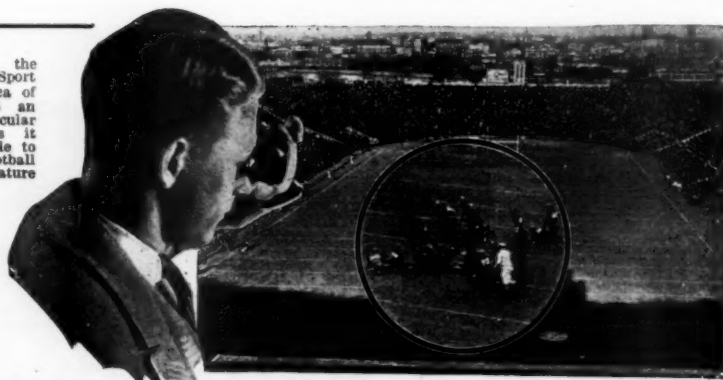


Unquestionably Keds compare today the greatest line of basket ball and gymnasium shoes. There is a type for every phase of indoor athletics. Before selecting your equipment for this season, be sure to see the new Keds with the latest improvements. Keds are worn and recommended by the leading teams and coaches everywhere. They are not genuine Keds unless the name Keds is on the shoe.

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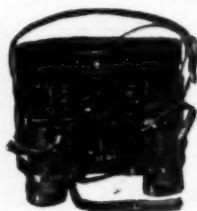
Coaches, here is just the glass to send your men on their football scouting trips. They can't sit on the sidelines. But they can have the trick plays right in their laps. The Bausch & Lomb Sport Glass does just this. Wider vision than any similar glass on the market, a rapid focusing screw and brilliant illumination make it ideal for close-up football observation. Comfortable eye-piece lenses permit long use without fatigue.



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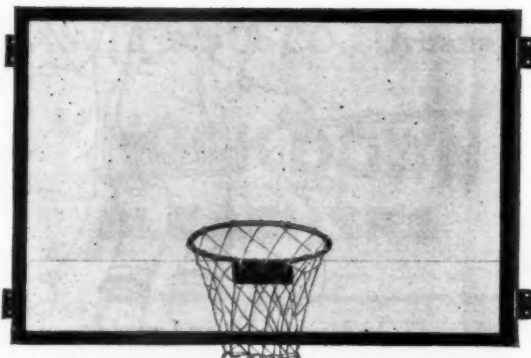
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**CHICAGO GYMNASIUM EQUIPMENT COMPANY**

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1835 W. LAKE ST.

CHICAGO

## Division of Labor

(Continued from page 20)

made at all. I believe in bringing a team along slowly and not in driving them too fast or too hard.

### The First Scrimmage

After the first two weeks of work, we have our first scrimmage, or our first game. Starting then the next week I generally scrimmage the third team on Tuesday night, the first team on Wednesday night, and the second team on Thursday night. No man scrimmages more than thirty minutes during the week. It is not necessary. Their group work gives them enough combat work to give them judgment of timing, and to keep their competitive nature on edge, for I believe that the time to play the game of football is on Saturday, and not on Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday. I have heard of teams which scrimmaged on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, and then the coach wondered why the players were so pepleless, listless, and dead on their feet, and apparently overfed on football. It is better to have a team underscrimmaged but full of eagerness to play football, than to have them overscrimmaged, and as a result listless. It is better to have a little less perfection of execution and a great eagerness to play, than it is to have perfection of execution without that enthusiasm and exhilaration which is so necessary to win. After the sixth week it is not necessary to scrimmage at all, except now and then after you have had an easy game. Then it might be well to scrimmage the team some to prepare it for a real, tough game.

### Freshmen Competition

I believe that scrimmaging against the freshmen in the fall is much more satisfactory than playing against the scrubs. The scrubs, as a rule, are made up mostly of men who are rapidly losing heart, and they realize that they are nothing but goats. They do not, as a rule, give much opposition to the varsity. However, the freshmen team are less experienced and less sophisticated, and being chuck full of the eagerness of fearless youths, they will come out onto the field pop-eyed, eager to show the varsity up. I have seen freshmen teams so full of zip and enthusiasm that at times they have literally swept the varsity off their feet. This is the kind of practice that will bring the varsity along in a way that will surprise you. You can't beat it.

### Light Work

I have planned the work so as always to have light work on Monday and Friday. At the end of the season,



particularly if it is near to the last or second to the last game away from home, I have found it a good thing to lay them off entirely the day before the game. Every coach will have to adapt himself to his own particular conditions and situations, and it is hard to put down a fast rule. The first couple of games, however, will tell you where the weaknesses are in your team. You will have to change your division of labor and practice so as to correct those weaknesses which seem most predominant. No practice should be allowed to become monotonous, and it will be good to keep mixing up the group work, and to do everything possible to keep things interesting.

#### "Trick" Plays

In the middle of the season I have found it effective on the Monday after a hard game to give the team two or three outlandish plays, trick plays, which they probably will never use. However, they act as a mental tonic to the whole team. A team will get a lot of fun and a new lease on life mentally with these new toys. No plays, however, should be used in a game which have not been thoroughly drilled and rehearsed in actual scrimmage. It takes a lot of time to develop a play to a point where it becomes effective in a game. When I see by the newspapers that a coach in midseason is changing his entire offense, I just take that with a grain of salt. There have been isolated cases, of course, where coaches have done things like this, but I have never heard of any case where this was effective. A coach must map out his offense before the season begins, and while he can, of course, put in a lot of variations, and so forth, yet the offense must remain basically the same, or he cannot get results. The men on the team are just boys, and they have their limitations.

I believe it is well to have three or four trick plays in the repertoire, besides the ones just mentioned, as they give the team a lot of confidence. The men thus have something in reserve to call upon in case things go badly in the second half. It is much like a man carrying a revolver feeling much safer about meeting a hold-up man. However, he may be held up so quickly sometime that he will not have a chance to use his gun. And the same thing holds good for the team with the trick plays.

**Question:** May a coach take a man out in the first quarter and put him back in the second quarter?

**Answer:** No. He may put him back in the second half, however.

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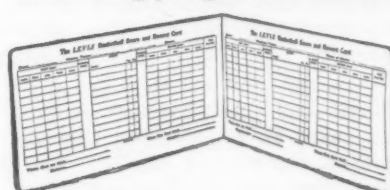


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twenty-three games can be recorded. Four pages are provided in back of book for seasons record of individual players. Full instructions in detail on how to keep records and scores.

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## Foot Ball Finance

John L. Griffith

Last year some man who did not have the courage to sign his name and consequently wrote under the pseudonym of "A Graduate Manager" made the startling statement that while "it costs \$8,000 to condition a race horse for the Derby, it costs \$25,000 to condition, train, equip and put a single football player into a big college game." The writer does not explain how he arrived at these figures; neither does he make it clear whether it means that it costs \$25,000 to put a football player into a single game in some certain university or whether he would have us believe that this is the average cost in the five hundred odd colleges in this country.

For the purpose of learning the average cost of training men for the different sports in the Intercollegiate Conference or "Big Ten," the writer had a budget analysis made of the athletic association financial books for the year 1924-25 and found that the average cost of training a man for a football game instead of being \$25,000 per man per game was \$23.59.

It may be interesting to know how these figures were reached. In that year 2,418 varsity and freshmen varsity men were trained in the ten Conference colleges. This means an average of 241.8 per institution. These universities that fall expended \$50,072.19 or an average of \$5,007.22 on team travel, making the cost per man for traveling \$20.71. The average cost per college scouting was \$945.40 or \$3.91 per man. The average game expense, which included ticket selling, erecting additional seats, pay of gate men and police and laundry service, was \$9,169.30 or \$37.92 per man. The officials cost \$1,988.37 or \$8.45 per man. Printing and advertising cost each university \$3,151.41 or \$12.60 a player. Football equipment and supplies cost \$6,871.29 or \$28.42 for each varsity and freshman varsity athlete. The average expense of providing medical care for the men was \$1,749.03 per university or \$7.55 per man. The medals and awards amounted to \$919.58 or \$3.40 per individual. Miscellaneous expenses, including equipment repairs, rain and liability insurance, amounted to \$1,160.23 or \$4.88 a man. The average cost of caring for the grounds and maintaining them was \$1,572.49 or \$6.91 a player. The coaching cost per institution was \$13,057.55 or \$54 per individual for ten

weeks' instruction. Totaling the cost per man for each of the above items of equipment, maintenance, training and coaching, it is clear that the cost per player for the season of eight games was \$188.75 per man for the season or \$23.59 per game.

For the purpose of visualizing the above figures the following table is presented.

The average cost of training a football player in the Intercollegiate Conference, 1924-25:

Team Travel .....	\$20.71
Scouting .....	3.91
Game Expense .....	37.92
Officials .....	8.45
Printing and Advertising....	12.60
Equipment .....	28.42
Medical Care .....	7.55
Awards .....	3.40
Miscellaneous .....	4.88
Care of Grounds .....	6.91
Coaching .....	54.00

Total for season of 8 games.....\$188.75

Average per Game.....\$ 23.59

It might be suggested that 2,418 men did not play in Conference games that season and consequently the averages presented are misleading, but the writer holds that since the men on the squads who did not get into the games were used in training those who did play in the contests, it is reasonable to consider them in this study. Not all of the 4,000,000 men who were in the service at the time of the World War actually saw fighting on the front, yet no one disputes the War Department's figures for the cost of the war. It would be impossible to determine the exact cost of training and equipping the men who saw combat service in the war and with the present system of bookkeeping in use, it is impossible to determine the cost of training any certain individual.

Granting that an expert accountant might find minor inaccuracies in this study of costs, yet the differences would be minor after all and there is a world of difference between \$25,000 and \$23.59.

If, however, the average cost of training, equipping and putting a single football player into a single football game were figured on the basis of 22 men per squad instead of 241.8 men, then the total cost per conference man for the season would be \$2,109.75, or dividing that by 8, since there are usually 8 games played, then the average cost per man per game would be \$263.71 instead of \$25,000.

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I found so many varieties of comfort, divertimento, entertainment, art and service at the New Hotel Sherman that on one occasion I asked the elevator operator to take me up to the country club. And when we arrived at the roof with its outdoor arrangements I felt that he had carried out the request. As Chicago is the center of champion affairs in sport it is a great thing to know that such exceptional headquarters as the New Hotel Sherman are waiting.

*Grantland Rice*

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## What Some Coaches Teach the Quarterback

(Continued from page 11)

apart, the little fingers adjacent and separated by about five or six inches. The palms of both hands are under the path of the flight of the ball. The ball rises and the hands receive and draw it in.

Receiving the ball in the second cup is brought about by the ball rolling over the hands into the forearms and touching the upper arms. When the first cup fails the second and third are rendered certain by closing in the elbows and knees.

A quarter back always tries to use the first cup, no matter what the conditions are. Sometimes it is impossible to handle a wet, muddy and slimy ball with the hands alone. The quarter then finds himself using the second and third cups.

### DALY'S RULES FOR QUARTERBACKS

**N**O rule is absolute; break any rule in order to succeed.

Never lose the ball on downs—that is, get its full value forward by kicking or by a scoring play.

In your territory:

(a) If outkicking opponents, go to position and kick. **PRESS KICKING GAME.** Exception: at times, ball may be rushed to steady the team or when in danger of kicking to fair catch.

(b) If outkicked, hold the ball as long as possible, playing slowly and carefully for the period.

In opponent's territory, hold the ball as long as possible, ending with a scoring play if possible.

In general watch for:

(1) Spreading in the opponent's line.

(2) Boxing the tackle.

(3) Open space in the back-field.

(4) Critical positions.

Convinced that the game is an even break, take a chance outside your forty-yard line.

Fake a kick at a dangerous opponent when the kicker is hurried.

Inside your 20-yard line do not hold onto the ball too long. Make no wide runs.

Take chances, provided there is nothing to lose.

"Facing the center," says Daly, "the quarterback advances one foot five or six inches, knees bent as desired, body bent at the waist, hands and arms held well forward. This permits turning with equal facility to either side. The quarterback varies his feet with the play, putting forward either foot as desired.

"Receiving the ball from center, the quarter draws his hands back with the flight of the ball toward the side of the body on which he is to make the pass, at the same time turning at the waist, turning the head, and turning the eyes to the runner. He is also adjusting his feet to any position desirable to facilitate the pass."

In the pass on plays from tackle to tackle, the essential that governs the technique is that the quarter shall not interfere with the runner. To avoid collision and at the same time make a safe and sure pass, the quarter swings up under the line, keeping out of the path of the play. As the runner approaches the quarterback places the ball in the runner's body and then withdraws, leaving the runner a free path.

While it is true that in many cases the quarterback does not call the plays, it is desirable for him to do so if his generalship is equal to that of any other player. His duties as a ball passer are so light, in regard to the amount of energy expended, that he can be more easily saved for mental work than any other back. When a play fails, a quarterback is in a position to know exactly what caused it to fail, and this gives him valuable guidance in directing the offensive.

Zuppke says if the coach is able to balance his team properly so as to relieve the general of as many duties as possible, such as carrying the ball, forward passing, punting and place kicking, and use him for blocking, catching punts and tackling, he will arrive at a good solution of the quarter problem.

"Too often," says Zuppke, "it happens that the general has to direct the attack, carry the ball, punt, throw, block, receive punts, and tackle, so that many a season will go wrong because most of the time will be consumed in practicing the details of each duty. Furthermore this may create conditions of exhaustion, injury or overheated brain, which may impair his mental faculties in a game just at the moment when the best of judgment is necessary.

"Therefore, I suggest that the coach protect his general to as great

an extent as possible by relieving him from the worry and performance of those parts of the game that require physical dexterity and energy, and allow him to focus his attention on guiding the team and directing the attack; for example, some of my quarterbacks were forced to be leaders and all-around performers; others were coached to save their physical energy and specialize in guiding the team through a game, block an offense, and play safety on defense."

The quarterback must have frequent conferences with the coach and study the various maps diagramming tactics and strategy of particular games. This study should consume part of his practice hours during the week.

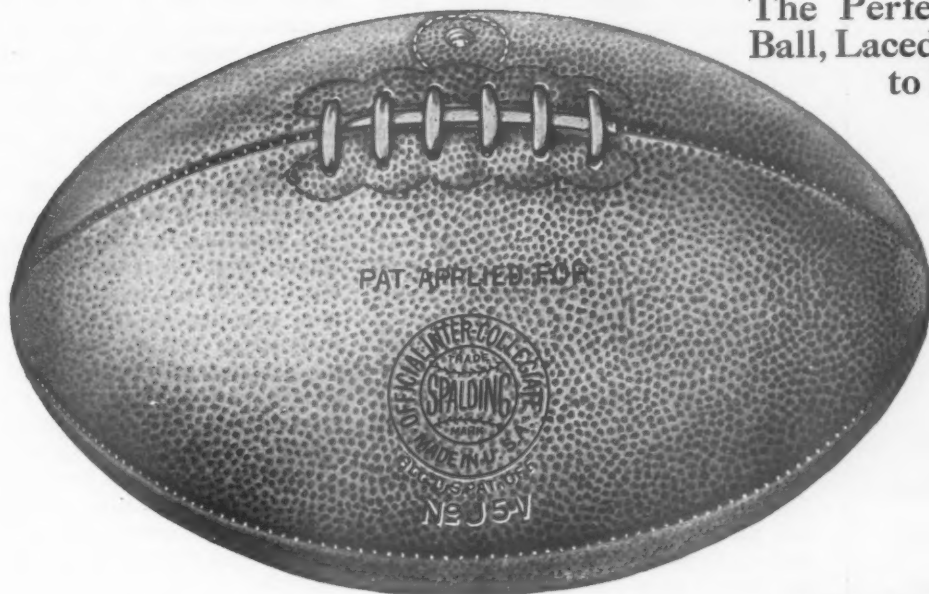
Roper believes that winning football teams are always built around a man

### SYNTHETIC AXIOMS OF STRATEGY

1. Try end runs on the first or second downs, but never order two end runs in succession.
2. Gamble for big gains in the kicking area, playing from open formations.
3. If outkicking the opponents, press the kicking game; if being outkicked, hold the ball as long as possible.
4. Risk a running play on fourth down at the twenty-five yard line, as there is little to lose if it fails.
5. Never forward pass inside your own thirty-yard line.
6. If you pass in the kicking zone, select a long one that will have the value of a punt in ground gained, in case it is intercepted.
7. When the kicker is being hurried by dangerous opponents, make use of the fake kick.
8. Open up a new bag of plays when the attack reaches the opponent's thirty-yard line—give them something they haven't seen and it will worry them.
9. When the opponents send in a substitute, send several hard plays at him immediately.
10. Keep your strategy fluid, susceptible of instant variation to meet unforeseen developments.

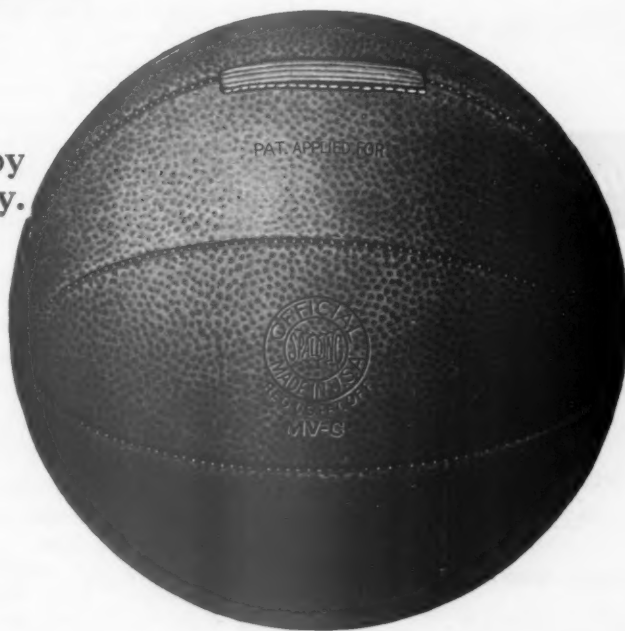


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who has the brains to think and uses them for that purpose, and that the man who comes nearest to this standard should be placed at quarterback even though he may have fewer physical qualifications than other candidates.

Under the new rules, Roper points out, it is not necessary for the quarter ever to take a pass from center. That may sound broad, but it is true, and given two men, one who is incapable of holding the ball, but still can think fast and straight, and one who never misses a pass but whose whole brain is sluggish or dull, Roper puts the first player at quarter every time. Of course the quarterback who can think and also do everything else is the perfect player for the job, but Roper stresses the fact that under present day conditions, it is brains that make the quarter and the rest is only secondary.

The modern game not only puts a premium on brains, but demands them as the first essential. Physical strength will not gain ten yards in four downs except when the teams are poorly matched. Even the innovations in play—the forward pass and the direct pass—do not make up for the addition of five yards to be gained with only one extra play in which to gain it, especially since the abolition of the so-called mass-play, in which the runner was dragged or pushed or even hurled forward by half his team.

Nowadays the first and greatest problem of the coach is to find his quarterback and teach him what he is on the field for—to think—to think straight first, fast next, and then to play the game hard. Before the season, if possible, the men should be brought together where they will be more or less at their ease and where the self-consciousness which is always a barrier between coach and player will be reduced to a minimum. Here the men should be encouraged to talk, and the coach should use his ears more than his eyes.

"Because the quarter has to be a commander," says Roper, "his voice is more important to his team than his legs. Anybody attending a political or business conference will remember hearing a sound proposition advanced in a voice and manner which hesitated and faltered and actually invited contradiction, and he will also remember unsound propositions advanced by men whose voices rang out commandingly and carried conviction and even enthusiasm.

"No quarterback can succeed without commanding confidence in his team mates and a weak or uncertain voice is a fatal defect. No man who draws or stammers can play quarter-

back nowadays, and if there is no born order-giver on the squad it is the coach's first job to make one out of a man who has the primary requisite of brains."

With the selection of a few men who show some ability to think, and to talk as if they knew what they were saying and meant it with all their might, the job of picking a quarter is under way. The choice of quarterback material is the first thing to be done, and from the moment it is made, the coach is with his quarterbacks for at least a half hour daily besides the usual field work.

There are no other players in Roper's system to be taught generalship, and teaching this is absolutely vital. There is never time enough for so much of it as the men need, and no man can absorb it so fast as some instructors try to teach it—that is, by waiting until they have a team chosen and playing, and then teach generalship as a finishing touch, drumming it into an overwrought, excited boy, a few days before his major games. Generalship is a finishing touch, true enough, but not in that sense, by the widest of all possible margins.

Thinking quickly, under the tremendous emotional strains of actual play—and they are little less exciting than those of warfare itself—is a matter of practice like every other human art, and the quarter who is trained first in the thinking end of his duties and last in the mechanical side of the game, is other things fairly even, the winning quarter. He does not have to stop and remind himself that he must think; he thinks first and without effort because he has practiced it.

Generalship, so far as the coach is concerned, begins with the choice of quarterback material and from that point on, the coach's strategy is expressed and manifested in the play of his pupils, not as automatons, but, if the phrase be allowable, as *alter egos*, playing on the field, under their own orders, better football than the coach would play himself.

The moment the ball is down and the center over it ready for the next play, the quarterback should be behind him, always showing himself to the team as alive, sure of himself, aggressive. He must be skilled in making quick decisions. He must remember that, when there are two or three things that may be done, it is best to do one of them confidently and without a moment's delay, even though it be the second-best choice, rather than delay and shake the team's confidence in his judgment.

Preliminary to the direction of



play in the game, the quarterback should know as far as possible the weight, age and experience of every member of the opposing team. In fact, it is often a good plan to throw the spare plays at the youngest and most inexperienced man on the opposing side. By careful study of the newspapers a quarterback may often familiarize himself with many of the weaknesses of players and of teams.

His knowledge of his own men and team should, of course, be infinitely greater. He should have his plays listed, and this list should be revised from time to time, eliminating from the top of the column the weaker plays. At the end of the year some quarterbacks have put on a small card a short list of powerful plays, combinations and methods which they memorized beyond the point of overlooking, even in the struggle of a game. Some quarterbacks have carried such a card into games with them to consult when in the backfield.

If the coach can find the right player and successfully teach him all of this knowledge, he will succeed.

### The Status of State High School Athletic Associations

the school letter or monogram. Wisconsin rules that no organization may donate anything of material value except a medal, emblem, or team picture. Wyoming allows an athlete to receive a sweater once in four years or after having earned fifteen credits.

#### (1) Use of Tobacco.

Kansas, Minnesota and North Dakota do not permit an athlete to use tobacco during the season. Minnesota includes intoxicating liquors also. In addition, he must sign a card to that effect. North Dakota requires that the referee read before each game the names of those who have signed the card.

*(Continued in the November Issue)*

Question: I understand that this year it is permissible to kick off from the forty yard line near the side line. We have a play where the team lines up for the kickoff in the middle of the forty yard line. One man holds the ball as for a place kick. The referee blows his whistle for the game to begin. The ball holder passes laterally to one of the men stationed near the side line and the latter kicks off from this position. Is this play legal?

Answer: There is nothing in the rules that would forbid the use of the play as outlined above provided the passing was backward and the kick was legally made.



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## The Los Angeles Coliseum

(Continued from page 15)

At the top of the embankment there is a 15 foot promenade beneath the upper tiers of seats, this promenade encircling the entire top of the structure, except at the peristyle, and constituting a very fine facility for handling the large crowds.

At the outer edge of the embankment top stands a 20-foot board wall and running the entire embankment length, forming an enclosure for the structure. There are doorway openings in this wall for passage to and from the outer stairways and upper seats.

The embankment is pierced at the ground level by 28 concrete pedestrian tunnels. On the outside of the embankment, between the tunnels, are stairways leading to the upper promenade, thus giving the Coliseum 57 entrances and exits in addition to the peristyle entrance between the colonnades at the front of the Coliseum, which main entrance is considerably over 300 feet wide and is controlled by a series of gates attached to the pillars. There are gates on all tunnels, and a high fence surrounds the embankment with gates opposite all tunnel entrances.

The area enclosed by the inner wall (the field) is 680 feet long by 344 feet wide. The playing field is encircled by a quarter mile track, which does not follow the extreme boundary of the enclosed area, but makes a turn some distance from the east end, leaving a crescent shaped piece outside the track. Along the south side of the track is the 220 yard straightaway, the starting line of which is in the head of the parade tunnel at the west end of the field, and a liberal run-off is allowed at the east end of the straightaway. Eight lanes are provided for on the straightaway. This track is built to meet International Olympic Committee requirements.

Inside the track is the playing field proper, large enough for football, soccer, lacrosse and similar games.

Between the north and south sides of the running track and the boxes is a concrete pit slightly longer than the row of boxes and 4 feet below the field level. This reserve pit is very important as a means of handling great numbers of athletes, as they can be comfortably seated in the pit until called to the various events and at all times be removed as an annoying obstruction on the field.

The playing field is 32 feet below the ground level, but because of the open east end at the peristyle and

numerous tunnels and stairway apertures at the top of the embankment and the numerous windows between same along the embankment promenade, coupled with the fact that the long axis of the structure is east and west, most of our air currents being from the west, there is at all times a movement of air on the playing field even in the warmest weather when the air is almost still on the grounds outside of the structure.

The playing field is tile drained and the entire inside area of the Coliseum is automatically water drained to the bottom wall surrounding the playing field where the water flows by gravity to a pit near the parade tunnel and from this point is projected to the sewer outside of the Coliseum by automatic electric pumps which go on and off through the action of floats that follow the water level in the drainage pit.

The parade tunnel at the west end of the field has a dividing wall in its center and each avenue is sufficiently wide and high to permit of the entrance of the largest floats for parades and similar spectacles. It is 25 feet to 28 feet high and 38 feet wide, each portion of the divided part being 18 feet wide. This tunnel is elevated by a gradual grade from the field to the street level.

On the ground level, at a point 50 feet from the bottom of the outer embankment at the south side is located the athletic building. This structure is of concrete, 255 feet long and 55 feet wide. All windows are at the top of the wall near the tile roof to prevent direct drafts inside. This building is divided into four private units, each unit having private dressing rooms and at the end of each unit, separate from the dressing rooms, are the showers, lavatories, etc. This building is heated by radiators and with a solid line of windows at the top of the four walls, perfect ventilation is effected and a healthful amount of sunshine permitted inside. From the center of the athletic building a tunnel starts underground, going below the embankment and terminating at the playing field level at the center of the south side.

Four concrete lavatory buildings with compartments for men and women are stationed at the outside corners of the Coliseum.

There are 64 rows of seats; the lower 29 rows, from field to ground level, are built upon iron brackets firmly bolted to the concrete, the next

25 rows, from the ground level upward, are on the wood floor construction and rest upon wood supports, and the top ten rows are of bleacher type construction built above the promenade on top of the embankment.

All seats have backs and the space allowed for each numbered seat is 17 to 19 inches (width).

Aisles running from the field to top are 4 feet wide; clearance from front edge of seat board to back of next seat ahead is 1 foot 5 inches; distance from seat back to seat back 2 feet 2½ inches. There is a 4 foot aisle, paralleling the rows of seats, at the ground level, separating the lower and upper sections, and a similar aisle is at the promenade, 10 rows below the topmost seats.

There are 20 to 40 seats in a row between vertical aisles. Seats are numbered from the aisles to the center of the row. Rows are numbered from the field upward consecutively through the sections from the lowest to the highest row, 1 to 64.

In the pylons at each end of the peristyle are three floors of rooms which are used for offices and for storage.

The main press box is built at the top of the south side of the structure and a smaller press section is established at the field level at the center of the south side. The upper press box is over 200 feet long and is divided into an upper and lower section, giving a total working space in this box of over 400 feet. The lower press box has separate accommodations for representatives of each of the six local dailies. (Details of press arrangements under "Operation.")

The Coliseum and all outbuildings are equipped completely with electric lights, all tunnels are lighted, and around the top, above the outer wall, are flood lights which may be focused in any direction, on the field or on the grounds outside.

Electric conduits run throughout the structure for special lighting arrangements for night events.

#### Administration

The principal source of revenue is through rentals for use of the Coliseum for football games by various universities and colleges. The universities and colleges pay a rental based upon a percentage of gross receipts for admissions. High school football games pay a small revenue, but hardly more than enough to equal the costs. Football pays about 70 to 80 per cent of the total revenue of the Coliseum.

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a regular program, are conventions, shows and promotions of various sorts.

Contracts for rent of the Coliseum for football are made with one of the competing institutions (the home team) and that institution takes over the entire management and control of the place for the period of its occupancy. The tenant provides all necessary supervision, attendants, guards, ushers, ticket sellers, janitor service, police, etc., and is entirely responsible for the management of the event. The tenant makes its own arrangements for division of the income or expenses and responsibility with its co-occupant, the competing institution. Settlements for rental are based upon the tenant's audit, which is required by the contract.

For large events in which there are a number of participants, such as a large field meet, the Coliseum arrangements are usually handled by a committee representing all participants. As a rule the Coliseum management deals only with one party for rental arrangements, it having been found that this is a more satisfactory method for all concerned than to try to deal with several tenant parties for an event.

The terms of rental for the Coliseum for all occasions, however, are made by mutual agreement with the tenant and are subject to many considerations. In many cases, such as patriotic exercises, a religious service or a children's May fete, etc., no rent or expense at all is charged to the tenant and no admission charged the public.

The Coliseum has been used for lectures, orchestra concerts, band concerts, parades, drill exhibitions, pageants, Easter sunrise services, patriotic exercises, May Day fetes, conventions, electrical displays, college commencement and baccalaureate exercises, etc., in addition to the athletic contests. It is used, in an average year, 50 or 60 times, for all events.

During the first year of operation the attendance at all events aggregated 600,000; during the second and third years the attendance aggregated 800,000 each year.

A general liability insurance policy is carried which protects the tenant and the Association, and all tenants are required to pay the premium on this policy, which is based upon the number of paid admissions to the events.

The Association, on its own behalf and on behalf of the city and county governments as their interest may appear, carries adequate fire and earthquake and workmen's compensation

and riot and civil commotion insurance as a part of its responsibility of management and maintenance.

Inasmuch as there is no desire for or possibility of profit to the Association to be derived from the Coliseum, it is so managed as to give the public the greatest value for the lowest possible prices. All events are required to be high class and genuine in character; it being the purpose of the management to give to the family of average income the opportunity of seeing and hearing high class entertainment at prices within their means. The highest price charged for the best reserved seat for any event in the Coliseum has not exceeded \$3.00, and at no time has it been necessary to pay over \$1.00 for a general admission seat for any occasion. The Association exercises a control over the prices a tenant may charge the public for admission. The above prices are top prices, whereas the average of prices for all events in the Coliseum to date has ranged from 50 cents to \$1.00, based on attendance records as compared to the prices, and many notable events have been presented for as low as 10 cents and 25 cents.

#### Operation

One of the most vital factors in the successful management of events in the Coliseum is the loudspeaker—a Western Electric Co. No. 1 Public Address system—which was installed shortly after the Coliseum was finished and the use of which has been developed through many experiments and at considerable expense to the point that public demand makes it almost indispensable.

Through the use of the loudspeaker the crowd is kept informed at all times, and accurately and authoritatively, as to what is going on on the field. During a football game every play is explained immediately after it is completed with the names of the players making the play, yardage gained or lost, downs, etc., with the result that the crowd is better able than ever before to follow the game and understand exactly what is going on on the field, and the public interest in and appreciation of the game is multiplied many fold. Many people who, in the past, have found little interest in a football game due to their inability to follow the play on account of the confusing appearance of the teams and because of the difficulty of distinguishing the players, have become real football enthusiasts since the inauguration of the service rendered by the loudspeaker; and many who were already interested in football have found their interest greatly increased and the game much

more fascinating and enjoyable because they can now follow the game play by play and instead of seeing merely a muddled and sometimes muddled group of players plunging, reforming and plunging again with now and then an open formation, and not knowing except in a general way what was being done, they can know immediately exactly what each play was, the names of the principals in the play, and all interesting details connected with the game as it progresses.

During football games, between quarters, results of eastern and northern games, and other sports events, received by telegraph, are given to the crowd through the loudspeaker.

What is true in regard to the increase of public interest in football through use of the loudspeaker is even more strikingly true in regard to track and field meets, for by keeping the crowd informed and up to the minute on all events as they occur, track and field meets are now becoming thrilling, absorbing contests for the public to witness, whereas in times past those who attended the meets merely saw the strenuous efforts of the athletes without knowing much more than the colors worn by the winner.

With the loudspeaker in operation on a track and field meet each event is announced with the names of the participants. In the case of a race each contestant is named with the number of the lane he will run in, and immediately after the race is ended the names of the winners and the time are announced, together with the record for the distance which may have been approached or equaled or broken. During a distance race the name of the leader is announced from time to time, with the time elapsed for certain portions of the distance covered and the crowd is thus able to judge the runners' pace and know whether or not a new record is imminent. If two or three of the runners are well in the lead their names and positions are announced. In the high jump and the pole vault the height of the bar is announced each time it is raised and the names of those who are jumping or vaulting. Star performers are pointed out to the crowd as they compete. As many of the events are run off concurrently there is at times a constant flow of interesting information being given to the crowd through the loudspeaker and then spectators become thoroughly absorbed in the exhibition.

Not only in delivering information to the public is the loudspeaker useful, but it is also the means of systematically directing the meet. Through the loudspeaker the athletes are di-

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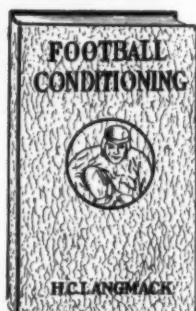
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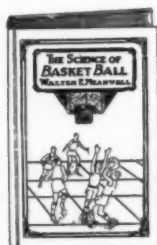
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rected to their places and the officials, timers, observers, starters and judges are instructed in their work; thus no time is lost between events, confusion is eliminated and a meet is run off in snappy, interesting fashion. The loudspeaker is as valuable as a means of field control, as it is for informing the crowd, during a track and field meet in which large numbers participate.

The loudspeaker has also served in aiding the police, in directing the crowd to the exits, to find the parents of lost children, for emergency calls for doctors, etc.

The loudspeaker may be connected by telephone with one of the local radio broadcast stations and the game or event given to the outside world by radio.

Along the south side of the football field, several feet from the sideline are a series of 5 plug-in boxes connected with a telephone at the announcer's station and also connected with telephone receivers in the press boxes and the score board operators. The official observer, who works from the sideline, wears a telephone head set and the transmitter which are connected to a 25 foot flexible telephone cable; this cable is plugged in to one of the plug boxes, and by use of the different plug-in boxes and the length of cable the observer is able to follow the ball up and down the field and be opposite every play that is made. He is assisted by a representative from each team who can give him instantly the name of the principal in any play on that team. Immediately upon the completion of a play, the observer telephones it with the name of the principals, the yardage, downs, etc., to the announcer (and this is also carried by the same telephone system to the press boxes and the score board operators) and the announcer waits until cheering has subsided if necessary and gives it to the crowd through the loudspeaker.

The announcer's station is near the center of the south side of the field. He sits at a small table on which rests a close-speaking microphone. When he has received the information from the observer he speaks into the microphone, the voice is carried by telephone wire to the control room on the second floor of the pylon at the south end of the peristyle, where it is amplified and delivered to the horns.

The horns are on a 32 foot stand at one end of the football field, located as near as possible to the center of the field and as nearly equidistant from all parts of the crowd as possible.

The control room is in charge of

telephone engineers in the employ of the local telephone company.

The stand supporting the horns is movable and may be placed in any part of the structure for such purposes as public addresses when the crowd may be concentrated in a small part of the seating sections. The speaker usually is placed directly under the horns with the ordinary type of microphone on a stand before him.

### Press

The main press box is located at the top of the south side of the Coliseum, the central portion of it is roofed and has a capacity for 120 occupants. Permanent counters are built in and chairs are provided. Telephone and telegraph cables are installed in this upper press box to meet adequately the needs of all of the local newspapers and news service agencies.

The lower press box is at the field level, at the middle of the south side, and is divided into 6 sections, one for each of the local daily newspapers, with room for 4 or 5 reporters in each section.

The upper press box is also divided into sections, giving a division to each of the six local daily newspapers, and also for the regularly established news service agencies, with room to spare to meet extra needs of the press as they may arise.

Private telephone lines are maintained the year around by the Coliseum from the press boxes to each of the local dailies; so that during an event each newspaper has direct telephone connection with the Coliseum. Telephones on each newspaper's line are installed in both the lower and upper press boxes; a reporter in either the upper or lower box is able, therefore to converse with his associate in the other box or with the newspaper office.

As has been stated in the description of the operation of the loudspeaker, the field observer's telephone is connected to receivers in the press boxes. In practice, the reporters in the press boxes have their headset receivers connected with two lines, on one ear is the receiver from the observer's line and on the other the receiver from the newspaper office and the other press box; their transmitters connect with the newspaper and press box lines only, and they cannot talk to the field observer. In case a reporter desires further information than is given him by the observer, or if he did not clearly understand the observer's announcement, he requests an attendant who is stationed near the lower box and who has a direct telephone connection with the



observer to ask the observer for whatever information is desired. As the observer answers the request through his transmitter the reply is received, of course, by the reporter direct through his telephone line and by all others who are on the receiving line of the observer's telephone.

The field observer is used only for football games, but the direct Coliseum-newspaper telephone service is available for any and all events.

By use of this telephone system the story of a football game or other event, play by play, may be telephoned by the reporters direct to their office as it is received from the observer on the field, thus giving the fastest possible service on the news, and within a very few minutes after the ending of a program or game the newspapers are able to have the story in print and on sale. On occasions newspaper accounts of an event have been on sale at the Coliseum while the after the game celebration was being held before the crowd was dispersed.

#### Policing

Police officers are assigned to duty at the Coliseum in numbers according to the size of the crowd expected. The Coliseum staff and the police department cooperate on arrangements for police protection, and for traffic control on streets surrounding the Coliseum and Exposition Park. Automobiles are never allowed to park inside Exposition Park during an event of any magnitude in the Coliseum; this is a convenience to the autoists as it gives the dispersing crowd an area in which to radiate from the Coliseum toward their street car stops or their parked automobiles without meeting traffic congestion immediately outside the Coliseum. Automobiles may be parked within about a block of the Coliseum on one side of the park and within about two blocks of the Coliseum on either of the other sides.

The plan of the Coliseum has been found perfect in the matter of efficiency in handling the ingress and egress of capacity crowds, practice having shown that 75,000 people can be dispersed in about 15 minutes.

Five street car lines from different parts of the city run directly to within a block of the Coliseum.

Although the Los Angeles Coliseum is owned, operated and managed by The Community Development Association, the people of Los Angeles regard it as their own. The Association being non-profit in character, all possible earnings are returned to the public in the form of improvements and additions to the Coliseum and reduced prices or free admissions to events held there.

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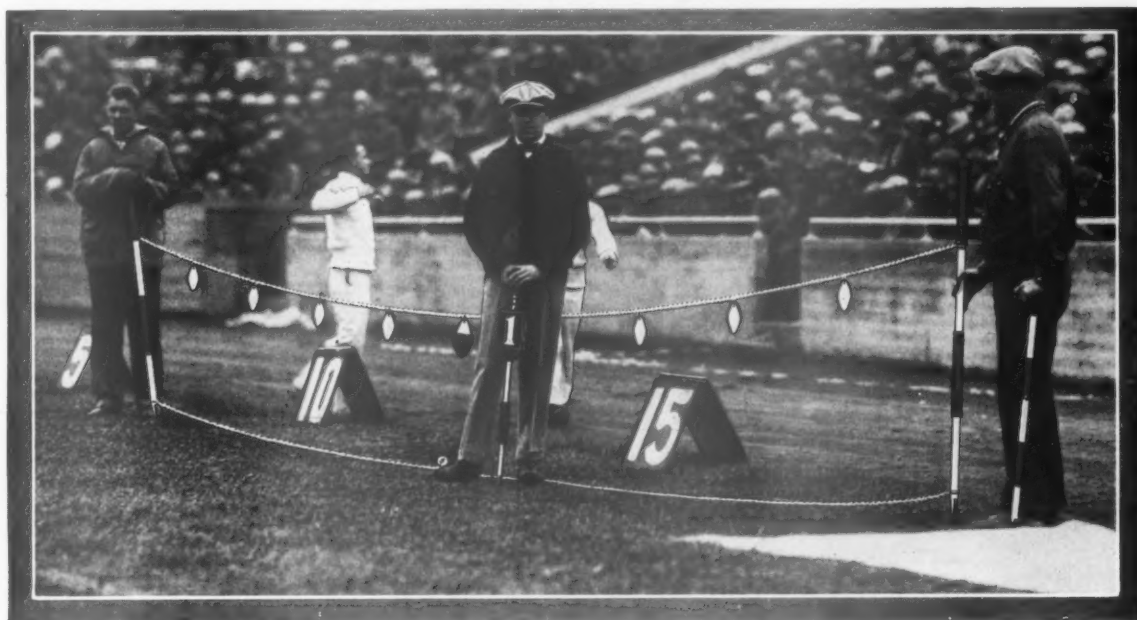
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